The People's Korea

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President Stresses Output of Grain Far More Than Last Year

New innovations are being effecting in overfulfilling the tasks assigned in the Second Seven-Year Plan. Reports from Pyongyang indicate that all-out efforts are being made to promote the three technical revolutions for the improvement of the people's living standard.

This picture is emerging from President Kim Il Sung's recent on-the-spot guidance to Pyongyang, North and South Pyongan Provinces.

KCNA reported that the Enlarged Plenary Meeting of North Pyongan Provincial Committee of the WPK was held between Aug. 29 and 30 under the guidance of President Kim Il Sung, who gave on-the-spot guidance to work in various domains of the national economy of Pyongyang and South Pyongan Province between Sept. 2 and 3.

President Kim Il Sung gives on-the-spot guidance to the Ponghwa Cooperative Farm, Kangdong county, South Pyongan Province. (KCNA radiophoto)

Enlarged Plenary Meeting of N.Pyongan Prov. Com.

The meeting was attended by the members and alternate members of the North Pyongan Provincial Committee of the Party and members of the Provincial Party Auditing Commission.

Also present were functionaries of central and local party and power-bodies, working people's organisations and economic organs and functionaries of factories and enterprises and in the agricultural domain.

The meeting discussed tasks facing North Pyongan Province in carrying out the Second Seven-Year Plan.

At the meeting President Kim Il Sung made an important concluding speech which would serve as a programmatic guideline in successfully fulfilling the Second Seven-Year Plan and powerfully accelerating the socialist construction as a whole.

President Kim Il Sung said that many successes have been made in North Pyongan Province under the guidance of the Provincial Party Committee in the past one year since his on-the-spot guidance in July last year.

He expressed deep satisfaction with the further increase of production capacity at the August 8 Factory, the Rakwon Machine Plant and many other factories and enterprises in the province, the vigorous acceleration of the construction of the Ponghwa Chemical Factory and other productive construction and the development of a new mine in the past one year.

Noting that a lot of work has been done in the domain of light industry, too, he said that the quality of some products has been raised to a fairly high level through a vigorous drive for increasing the variety of goods and raising their quality.

He also noted with great satisfaction that in agriculture an unprecedentedly rich crop has been raised to produce far more grain than last year.

Saying that as North Pyongan Province is located in an important place work yet to be done is greater than what has already been done, he set forth tasks facing various fields of the national economy.

At the meeting President Kim Il Sung taught what to be done in the agricultural domain.

President Kim Il Sung put forward a task to expedite the project of coastal breakwater and finish it at an early date and explained ways for this.

It was also taught that North Pyongan Province should be built as the industrial base by further developing the mining, power, engineering, chemical and light industries.

Pyongyang, S. Pyongan Prov.

President Kim Il Sung visited the Ponghwa, Munhung and Hari cooperative farms, the Pyongyang Aeguk Okdang (corn sugar) Factory and other factories and cooperative farms acquainted himself down to details with work in different domains of the national economy and gave programmatic teachings.

On September 2, he gave on-the-spot guidance to the Ponghwa Cooperative Farm.

He went to the rice field of the third workteam of the farm, grasped in detail this year's rice farming and expressed satisfaction with the fact that rice farming has been done well to reap a good harvest.

Noting that one of the important problems in increasing rice output is to thoroughly prevent noxious insects and plant diseases, he taught that a vigorous combat against noxious insects and plant diseases should be continuously waged.

He noted that it is important for the agricultural scientific research institutions to give correct technical indices in time to the cooperative farms so that they may cultivate crops on a scientific basis. For this, big efforts should be directed to the experimental crop cultivation along with research work for seed production, he said.

President Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance to the Munhung Cooperative Farm.

He went to the thrashing ground of the farm. Examining maize brought in, he gave teachings on strengthening the combat against harmful insects and plant diseases.

That day President Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance to the Hari Cooperative Farm.

He went to the 100 hectare terraced field of the farm. He was greatly pleased, while feasting his eyes on maize which has grown well as in the plain field.

Terracing of sloping fields will increase crop yield several times, prevent the loss of land and be favourable in various aspects, he noted. He put forward the task to carry out terracing of fields, one of the major reserves for increasing grain output, on an extensive scale.

President Kim Il Sung guided the construction work of Pyongyang on September 3.

He said that construction in a Korean style should not follow the ancient architectural style as it is but be carried out on a magnificent and splendid scale to suit the contemporary aesthetic sentiments.

Then he saw a model of Pyongyang No.1 Department Store.

Saying that the model gives a light land splendid impression and will well harmonize with adjoining streets and buildings, he said that the department store should be built after the model.

That day President Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance to the Pyongyang Aeguk Okdang Factory.

Making a round of all processes from the first production process to the last powdered okdang production process, he instructed that more okdang should be produced to be supplied to the people.

Okdang is widely used in the production of drops, cake, refreshing drinks and tinned goods, he said. In our country, he noted, it is more favourable to produce okdang by cultivating maize on a large scale than to solve the problem of sugar by planting sugar cane.

President KIM IL SUNG Sends Message To Vietnamese Leaders

PYONGYANG, September 2 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message to leaders of Vietnam—Ton Duc Thang, President of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Truong Chinh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam—greeting the national day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The message reads:

On the occasion of the national day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own, extend congratulations to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Vietnamese people.

After the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Vietnamese people waged a protracted, arduous struggle against the continued aggression of the imperialists and colonialists, liberated the southern part and finally realized the reunification of the country.

Believing that the friendly relations with the Vietnamese people forged through the common struggle against imperialism and for independence, sovereignty and socialism will continue to develop on good terms, I take this opportunity to wish the Vietnamese people success in their struggle for the socialist construction of the country.

Pyongyangites Hail 31st Founding Ann. of DPRK

A grand central report meeting celebrating the 31st anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held at the February 8 House of Culture on Sept. 8, KCNA reported.

Placed on the platform was a portrait of President Kim Il Sung, the founder and guide of the DPRK.

Present at the meeting were functionaries of party and power bodies and working people's organisations, men of science, education, culture, art, public health and the press, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, working people in the city and soldiers of the Korean People's Army.

The members of the delegations and home-visiting groups of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryung) now staying in the socialist homeland were also present at the meeting.

Invited there were foreign delegation, diplomatic envoys and foreign guests.

The platform was taken up by Kim Il, Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk, Pak Sung Chul, O Jin U, So Chol, O Baek Ryong, Kim Jung Rin, Kim Hwan, Kye Ung Tae, Li Gun Mo, Kim Man Gum, Pak Su Dong, Kang Song San, Chong Jun Gi, Ro Tae Sok, Kim Chol Man, Yun Gi Bok, Choe Jae U, O Guk Ryol, Cho Se Ung, Hong Si Hak, So Gwan Hi, Kim Du Yong, Kang Hui Won, Pyon Chang Bok, Chong Dong Chol, Hwang Jang Yop and other leading functionaries of party and power organs and working people's organisations, heroes of the Republic and labour heroes.

Li Jin Gyu, vice-Chairman of Chongryun who is heading the group of Koreans in Japan for celebrating the 31st anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, also took the platform.

Vice-President Pak Sung Chul made a report at the meeting. **(See the page 2)**

Li Jin Gyu delivered a congratulatory speech.

Then a silk banner from the CSC of Chongryun to President Kim Il Sung was conveyed in celebration of the 31st anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

6th Non-Aligned Summit Held in Havana

Non-Aligned Should Keep Unity in Principle of Independence: DPRK Premier

The Sixth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries opened on Sept. 3 in Havana, Cuba.

The DPRK delegation headed by Premier Li Jong Ok arrived in Havana on Sept. 2 by special plane to attend the Sixth Summit Conference.

Premier Li Jong Ok made a speech at the Sixth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries on Sept. 5, KCNA reported.

The Sixth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries holds a special place in the history of our movement either in view of the situation prevailing within this movement at present or in the light of the importance of the problems placed before it, he said, and went on:

The Joint Meeting of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, presided over by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, discussed a number of problems related to the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement, pointed to the fundamental problems to be settled at the Sixth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries and clarified the stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on these problems.

Frightened at the growth of the impact of the non-aligned movement, the imperialists are now acting more viciously than ever before in an attempt to divide and destroy this movement by driving a wedge, sowing discord and causing disputes and conflicts among non-aligned countries and thereby making them fight each other.

The non-aligned countries should make every possible effort to defend the principles of the non-aligned movement and achieve the unity and cohesion of this movement.

We regard it as a prime task facing this movement at present to make the non-aligned countries wage a vigorous struggle to firmly maintain independence and preserve the intrinsic features of the non-aligned movement.

The non-aligned movement should defend its original feature as an independent political force outside the blocs.

We deem it especially important at present for all the non-aligned countries to counter the imperialists' plots for split, alienation and disintegration with the strategy of unity.

In mutual relations the non-aligned countries should respect independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, refrain from any form of interference in the internal affairs of other countries and respect the rights of each nation, each country to decide by themselves their destiny and their political and social system.

We consider that within the non-aligned movement differences and disputes among individual member nations should be settled by the parties concerned through negotiation free from outside interference in conformity with their national interest and with the interest of the non-aligned movement as a whole.

All the member nations of our movement should take the stand of sincerely helping the solution of disputes and refrain from any act of fanning their furtherance.

In order to promote the unity and cohesion of the non-aligned movement, exercise of exclusive rights should be also opposed and democracy be guaranteed within the movement.

In this connection, it is a particularly important problem to properly compose the coordinating bureau of the non-aligned countries and correctly define its function and role.

All the non-aligned countries should jointly turn out in the struggle to defend the principles and idea of the movement and achieve its unity and cohesion.

One of the fundamental tasks set before the non-aligned movement is to check and frustrate the imperialists' policies of aggression and war to safeguard world peace and security and actively support the anti-imperialist national liberation cause of the people.

In order to discharge this historical mission at present, the non-aligned movement should dissolve all the military blocs, create nuclear-free zones and peace zones, make a foreign military bases and foreign troops withdraw and put an end to colonialism.

We strongly demand that the imperialist aggressive troops and military bases should be removed from everywhere in Asia, Africa and Latin America including south Korea, Okinawa in Japan, the Philippines, Greece, the Diego Garcia Island of the Indian Ocean, Guantanamo of Cuba, Panama and Puerto Rico.

The non-aligned countries should expand nuclear-free zones and peace zones from every part of Asia to the regions of Africa and the Middle East, Europe and Latin America, and finally build a nuclear-free world.

It is one of the important tasks of the non-aligned countries to check and frustrate the aggression and war manoeuvrings of the imperialists and positively support and encourage the struggle of the people for independence, sovereignty and the building of a new society.

For the victory of the common cause all the non-aligned countries should direct the spearhead of attack at the aggression and war policies of imperialism.

The Korean people resolutely support the Palestinian people and the Arab peoples in their struggle against imperialism and the Israeli aggressors and for taking back the occupied territories, defending the dignity of Arab and restoring the national rights including the right to found the state of Palestine.

The urgent problem in achieving the complete economic liberation of the non-aligned countries at present is to destroy the old international economic order, establish a new one and strengthen economic and technical cooperation among the non-aligned countries.

We would like to propose to take a measure to organize the economic and technical exchange centre of the non-aligned countries which will specialize in the coordination of the work of the organizations of cooperation in different domains and all other work of economic and technical cooperation in order to develop onto a higher stage economic cooperation among the non-aligned countries.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea declares that it is ready to make a due contribution to these bodies if they are organized.

The achievement of peace in Korea and her independent and peaceful reunification is in direct relations with peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world, and the correct solution of the Korean question is an important link in the accomplishment of the common cause of the non-aligned countries.

In July last U.S. President Carter openly declared the "full-freezing" of the troop pull-out in violation of his election "commitment" that he "would withdraw all the U.S. troops" from south Korea.

To justify such action, U.S. President Carter is clamouring as if our forces have been reinforced. This is nothing but a reversion of black and white.

It is none other than the U.S. imperialists who continue to reinforce the armed forces and disturb peace in Korea.

For the peaceful solution of the Korean question the U.S. troops should, first of all, be withdrawn from south Korea and the armistice agreement be replaced with a peace agreement.

Talks should be held between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States to conclude a peace agreement in Korea.

The so-called "three way talks" the U.S. and south Korean authorities brought forward recently is quite infeasible and unreasonable.

If the United States is truly concerned about the solution of the Korean question, it should come out to talks with us.

Then it can take off hands from the Korean question without impairing its dignity, and this will accord with the interests of our people and the American people.

If the U.S. side requests it insistently, we will permit the south Korean authorities to participate as observer in the talks between us and the United States to discuss the questions of withdrawing the U.S. troops from south Korea and replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

For the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, foreign forces should also be rejected, a dialogue for reunification be held between the north and south and scope of the dialogue be enlarged so that the general will of the nation could be reflected in the solution of the reunification question.

In order to realize the country's independent and peaceful reunification, we are ready to have at any time broad dialogue and negotiation between the authorities and representatives of various political parties and social organizations in north and south and overseas compatriots organizations.

We appeal to the governments and peoples of all the non-aligned countries to take active solidarity measures against the "two Koreas" plot of the internal and external splittists and for supporting the just struggle of the Korean people to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country.

KOREA FOCUS

Pak's Onslaught on New Democratic Party

The dictatorial Pak junta of south Korea coolly and without any pricks of conscience does what is beyond common knowledge. A case in point is a provisional order from the civil court of Seoul that President Kim Yong Sam and other top-ranking officers of the largest Opposition New Democratic Party are stripped of all their posts in their party. That decision was handed down on September 8 in favor of the request filed by three former NDP members for a court injunction. That unwarranted court action is clearly a judiciary step taken by the Pak junta to repress an Opposition challenge to its rule. President Kim Yong Sam branded the injunction as "a political reprisal" against his party striving for democracy and "a conspiracy to stifle an Opposition party on the pretext of a court ruling."

A new onslaught on democratic forces has just begun. Till today, arrests, detention and other harassment of particular party men and religionists have been carried out by the Pak junta. But now, a legalized political party and the Christian community are faced with an illegal crackdown.

Much credit to Kim Yong Sam's election to his present post must go to the Opposition forces.

The Protestant and Catholic organizations form a formidable force in the democratic movement. Since the so-called "October *yusin*" of 1972, they all have been radicalized as anti-Establishmentarians. Kim Yong Sam has sought cooperation with those democratic Opposition forces since he won the foremost job of his party. The latest action against the Pak junta by the NDP represents the beginning of a full-scale attack on the combined Opposition forces.

As foremost leader of the No. 1 Opposition party he articulated his stand toward the issue of north-south Korean reunification. Shortly after his inauguration, he addressed on June 11 the foreign press club in Seoul. He stated it was ridiculous of the Pak junta to monopolize talks with the northerners, while creating an atmosphere of terror tolerating no dialogue with its people and Opposition parties. He declared himself available in his new capacity for talks with responsible personages of the northern side, regardless of place and date, if necessary for reunification. The DPRK has long advocated bilateral and multilateral contacts between political parties and representatives from various social sectors in north and south Korea, in parallel with a pan-national forum for debate on the reunification question. Pyongyang immediately responded to the proposal from Kim by calling for preliminary talks, which drew a considerable public attention. Alarmed at this public reaction, the Pak junta was filthy enough to apply pressure on the Opposition leader. Right-wing hooligans were mobilized in a barbarous raid on the headquarters of the NDP, who called Kim "a pro-Communist" and "a puppet of Pyongyang."

The status of the workers has attracted the attention of Kim since his takeover of the party leadership. The abnormal situation with the rich becoming richer while the poor getting poorer, the new Opposition leader declares, could be settled by the policy of achieving growth while distributing wealth and vice versa, not by the policy of unreasonable high economic growth. He urges the institutional guarantee of decent wages for the workers and the legalization of the legitimate three rights of labor. Such is the underlying principle of his association with the struggle of factory girls of the Y.H. Trading Company. He positively assisted the sit-in of Y.H. female workers at the main office of his party, bargained with the authorities concerned for the acceptance of their demands and conducted a party-sponsored memorial service for Kim Gyong Suk, a woman worker killed in a police raid. He identified the oppression of factory girls as an attack on his party and gallantly fought to defend the rights of the workers.

Such steps as taken by the NDP meant a head-on collision with the Pak junta. In his July 23 speech on the national assembly floor, Kim Yong Sam, while calling the returns of the general election at the end of last year "a vote of non-confidence in the Democratic-Republican Party," declared "emergency decree No. 9" null and void and made a thorough criticism of the Pak junta's economic policy, human rights violations and other domestic and external policies. He went on: "Believing that further continuation of the present dictatorial regime will certainly bring a misfortune to the future of our nation, I take this opportunity to make a sincere advice that president Pak Jung Hi should take a courageous decision." This is the first reference by an Opposition party leader to the present regime as dictatorial. It is the first public demand ever made by such man of influence for the resignation of Pak from the post of chief executive.

The newly-elected NDP President appointed both Yun Po Son and Kim Dae Jung full-time advisers to his party and accepted anti-DRP independent national assemblymen as members of the party. He moved to demand a halt to the oppression of the families of prisoners of conscience and of democratic personalities and release of all the political offenders.

The political stance of Kim prompted the Pak junta to launch a crackdown on his party. On June 26, the central elections supervisory commission declared that six key figures at the last NDP convention were long disqualified as its members. On August 13, two months after the party convention, a lawsuit was instituted by a handful of NDP members on the payroll of the ruling party, demanding a provisional court order suspending the qualifications of Kim Yong Sam as NDP President. A lower local civil court went the length of taking an unprecedented step in the world to repress an Opposition party.

Though it is an Opposition party, the NDP is the largest political party in south Korea in terms of public support. The present political mechanism is such in south Korea that the NDP can not expect to win the reins of government. The moment the NDP sided with the anti-Establishment forces, the Pak junta began to neutralize it. Yet, the Pak regime is far from secure in power.

At its executive meeting, the NDP decided against the verdict of the Seoul civil court. President Kim Yong Sam said pressmen on Sept. 10 that a nation-wide movement would be conducted in order to overthrow the Pak junta. In the press conference, he also disclosed the unjustice of the present *yushin* constitution and duty of south Korean forces. The voices are getting stronger demanding the resignation of the Pak junta from most of south Korean people—workers, farmers, religionists and intellectuals—other than a few number of the privileged people. A case in point is a down-with-Pak junta demonstration which is being waged at the south Korean "national assembly." The NDP and the democratic Opposition forces will reinforce their anti-Establishment pressure on the Pak junta as they enjoy growing public support. A much more serious crisis remains yet to come.

NORTH KOREA'S INTERNATIONALISM DISCUSSED

Pak Sung Chul Declares:

'DPRK Ranks among Developed Countries'

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—Comrade Pak Sung Chul delivered a report at a central report meeting celebrating the 31st anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held on Sep. 8 at the February 8 House of Culture.

Pyongyang, the green-covered modern capital of the Juche-led Korea

Booming Independent Economy

The reporter pointed out that over the last 31 years since its founding, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has performed immortal exploits which will shine for ever in the annals of the fatherland under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The reporter sai :

In the period of peaceful construction before the war, the Government of the Republic made a great advance in its endeavours to make preparations for the socialist transformation of production relations and lay the independent foundation of the national economy, while smashing the resistance of the overthrown exploiting classes.

After the war, our Republic attained a brilliant victory in all domains of the revolutionary struggle and construction work by carrying through the revolutionary line of independence, self-support and self-defence, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Government of the Republic implemented the line of building an independent national economy and the Juche-based line of socialist industrialisation advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and thus successfully built in a very short historical period an independent national economy which is developed in a diversified way, operated with our own resources, technique and cadres and equipped with latest technique and converted our country into a powerful socialist industrial state.

Today the productive force of our country has reached a very high level.

Last year our industrial production grew 229.5 times compared with 1946. During the period of the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan, it grew at a high rate of 16.3 per cent on an annual average.

We meet 98 per cent of the nation's demand for machines and equipment with home products. Our country now ranks among developed countries in the per capita output of major industrial products and national income.

Along with the socialist economic construction, the cultural revolution has been pushed ahead with success. As a result, socialist national culture has brilliantly developed and blossomed and our people, once far removed from modern civilization, have become the genuine master and possessor of socialist culture.

Today a system of universal 11-year compulsory education is in force in our country, under which all members of the rising generation receive general secondary education and over 8.6 million children and students, more than a half of the population, are growing up and studying free of charge at state and social expense. With the successful progress of adult education, all the working people came to be possessed of general knowledge of the middle school graduate or above already long ago and are now studying hard to acquire general knowledge of the senior middle school graduate.

Before liberation there was not a single university in our country. But today it has 162 universities and colleges, a comprehensive cadre-training centre has been built in each local area and a large army of intellectual one million strong has been trained to run and manage the state, economic and cultural organs with credit.

Through the energetic progress of the ideological revolution a great change has taken place in the ideological and moral traits of our people and our revolutionary ranks have been consolidated into invincible ones.

All the working people are firmly armed with the Juche idea of our Party and the whole society is pervaded with the Juche idea.

By thoroughly implementing the line of self-defence put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Government of the Republic has built a defence capacity powerful enough to repulse any surprise invasion of the enemy and reliably defend the security of the country and the gains of the revolution.

Danger of Nuclear War

He went on:

To reunify the divided country is the greatest desire of the Korean nation and the most important revolutionary task confronting the Government of the Republic and our people.

The Government of the Republic has made all possible efforts to solve the question of national reunification independently and peacefully on a democratic principle without any alien interference.

The main factor jeopardizing peace in Korea and obstructing her peaceful reunification is the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their policies of aggression and war.

Hatching a vicious plot to promptly hurl their armed forces into a war of aggression against Korea, the U.S. imperialists have openly declared that they would keep a "quick reaction force" in the U.S. mainland, activate the "third aircraft carrier fleet" to be active in the sea surrounding Korea and convert the Chinhae port of south Korea into a base of the U.S. Seventh Fleet under the pretext of meeting an "emergency" on the Korean Peninsula.

They are also working hard to form a tripartite military alliance of the U.S., Japan and the south Korean puppets and are frantically staging military exercises in the sky and on the ground and sea against our Republic.

If the reckless war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists in Korea are not checked, it will cause a new war and plunge the world into the danger of a nuclear war.

Touching upon the so-called "three-way talks" brought forward recently by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the reporter said:

The "three-way talks" peddled by the U.S. imperialists is a camouflage to veil their policies of division and war toward Korea. It is entirely infeasible and unreasonable.

As everyone knows, there are problems to be settled separately between us and south Korea and between us and the United States for the settlement of the Korean question.

There is no need for the United States to meddle in the internal affairs of the nation which must be settled between Koreans through a dialogue and it is unnecessary to let south Korea which is not qualified, participate in the talks to be held between us and the United States to discuss the problem of withdrawing the U.S. troops from south Korea and replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

It is, indeed, ridiculous that U.S. President Carter is noisily advertizing as if it were a new "diplomatic initiative."

By openly discarding the "pledge of troop pullout" and stepping up the war provocation manoeuvres with a wild design to keep hold on south Korea for ever as a colony and military base, Carter laid bare in all nakedness his true colour as the most cunning and shameless political mountebank and hypocrite.

In accordance with the aggressive design of the U.S. imperialists on Korea, the south Korean rulers are obdurately pursuing the policies of fascism, war and split and doggedly opposing the reunification of the country.

Still Ready to Talk with Seoul, Washington

Saying that owing to the criminal "two Koreas" plot and new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the increasing danger of permanent division and war is now befalling our Korean nation, he continued:

The question of Korean reunification should be solved peacefully through a dialogue in conformity with the demand of our people and the desire of the world people. In order to accelerate the cause of reunification many-sided collaboration between the north and south should be realised on the basis of the idea of great national unity.

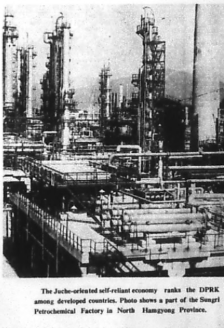
We always keep the door of dialogue open for the peaceful reunification of the country. We declare once again that we are ready to meet any political parties, organizations or personages at any time, not asking about their past doings or differences of ideas and political views, if they have an intention to have contact with us and discuss the question of reunification.

To achieve a durable peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, an end must be put to the U.S. imperialists' policy of occupation and interference in Korea.

As we clarified time and again, if the United States truly wants peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea, it must come into contact with the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and seek a way to solve the Korean question peacefully.

The south Korean authorities must give up the anti-national manoeuvres to keep the country and the nation split into two forever by clinging to the coattails of outside forces, and come out to a wide-range dialogue between the north and south and stop at once the violation of human rights.

(Subtitles are ours...Ed.)



The Juche-oriented self-reliant economy ranks the DPRK among developed countries. Photo shows a part of the Sungri Petrochemical Factory in North Hamgyong Province.

All Citizens Given Lifelong Education (2)

11-Yr. Compulsory Education

(Continued from No. 957)

The law on the universal compulsory 11-year education system was approved by the second session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly in July, 1972. Under this law, all the children of the DPRK receive full general secondary education at the expense of the state.

Children of the DPRK enter kindergarten at four. They receive one-year preschool compulsory education to prepare themselves for primary schools (See No. 957 for detailed information).

After finishing the kindergarten course, children enter four-year primary school at six, and advance to six-year senior middle school. The first four years of the senior middle school are devoted to lower general secondary education and the last two years to higher secondary education. Thus, compulsory 11-year education is completed.

The universal 11-year compulsory education system is a free education which provides complete general secondary education to all members of the rising generation from the age of four till working age. The universal 11-year compulsory education is based on a scientific education system and the most thoroughgoing free education system and combines general education and technical education on a high level.

The main form of school education in the DPRK is heuristics. Teachers develop students' thinking through extensive discussion and debate. In particular, the form of questions and answers is properly applied.

In school the contents of lessons are visualized to suit the characteristics of sujects, and up-to-date visual aids of various types are widely used.

Another important means of school education is combining theoretical education with practical training.

Lessons and lectures were properly combined with experiments and practical training, so that the students may digest all they have learned in class and develop an ability to apply it in practice. Especially, productive and specialized training is provided to students in an effective way. Students learn the basic technical know-how of modern production as well as technical skills for handling machines, equipment and implements. To help the students acquire professional knowledge, a comprehensive knowledge of actual life is given and visits to revolutionary battle-sites and historical sites are arranged. Students often inspect public, cultural and educational establishments, factories, enterprises and cooperative farms.

The government also sees to it that education and productive labour is combined in school education, because productive labour is a powerful means of transforming nature, developing society, educating and remoulding people. Through productive labour, the students are tempered ideologically and modelled after the revolutionary spirit of the working class, consolidate their knowledge acquired at school and cultivate their ability to put it into practice, accumulate experience in realities, and develop their work skills.

Physical education is considered an important task in school education, too.

Physical training at school centers on strengthening the students' bodies and developing their physique in a balanced way. Physical training is planned to suit the national and geographical conditions of the country, the physical feaures of the Korean people, the sexes and ages of children and students and the physiological requirements of their bodies.

Schools conduct collective physical culture and sports activities regularly with the participation of the great majority of students.

All children and students belong to the Juvenile Corps. The corps are responsible for organizing all extra-curricular activities. After school, children and students attend various physical culture and sports activities under the guidance of JC. Music, art, dramatic and other clubs are also actively organized. Children and students make efforts in their club activities to master more than one sport technique and to master a technique for playing at least one kind of instruments. For their extra-curricular activities, modern buildings are built in many places of the country. The most famous is the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace. In such buildings, modern equipment and facilities are provided for all children and students visiting there to utilize.

All students of the DPRK study as much as they want under the universal 11-year compulsory education system free of charge. They are growing as reliable men and women with a high knowledge, strong virtues and healthy bodies.

(To be continued)

Juche Diplomacy of Socialist Korea

Jucheologists from 45 countries and four international organizations participated in the International Seminar on the Juche Idea held in the Indian capital of New Delhi on April 14 to 16 this year.

The Democratic People's Republic of 'Korea led by President Kim Il Sung's unique Juche idea, celebrates its 31st birthday this month.

The thoroughly self-reliant, advanced Socialist country in Asia is well-known to the world as the champion of independence and anti-imperialism.

President Kim Il Sung says: "The Government of the DPRK and the Korean people make it an important foreign policy to fight against imperialism and dominationism in unity with the peoples of socialist countries, non-aligned countries, developing countries and all other new-emerging countries of the world." (Report at the grand central meeting celebrating the 30th founding anniversary of the DPRK, September 9, 1978)

For its unswerving principle, today, the DPRK has won as many friends and sympathizers as never before in the world community of nations.

INCREASING DIPLOMATIC TIES

Today, the DPRK has diplomatic ties with 99 countries, as this year it newly set up diplomatic relations with Grenada and Nicaragua.

When Korea's first people's government was founded in the northern half of the country in 1948, it had diplomatic ties with only eight Socialist countries including the Soviet Union. In the following year, it opened diplomatic relations with three other Socialist countries —China, Germany and Albania, and in 1950 with Vietnam. By 1950, Pyongyang had established diplomatic ties with a total of 12 Socialist countries.

Between 1958 and 1970, diplomatic relations were increasingly opened with Third World countries including Algeria, Cuba and Sri Lanka. Pyongyang recognized the Palestine Liberation Organization in 1966.

By 1970, the DPRK had established diplomatic ties with 37 countries.

In 1973, Socialist Korea for the first time set up diplomatic relations with Western European countries, with diplomatic ties opened with Sweden, which was immediately followed by other Scandinavian countries and Finland. In the following year, Austria and Switzerland joined them in setting up diplomatic relations with the DPRK. Portugal also followed them in 1975.

In particular, the years following 1972 when the north-south joint statement was signed between Pyongyang and Seoul, saw a rapid increase in the countries having diplomatic relations with Pyongyang—16 countries in 1973, 15 in 19 4 and 12 in 1975— a total of 43 countries in three years. By then, the DPRK had set up diplomatic ties with as many as 90 countries.

Today, the number reaches 99 from eight in 1948.

DEBUT IN UN, NON-ALIGNMENT MOVEMENT

The DPRK made its debut in the world organization at the 28th UN General Assembly in 1973.

With the country admitted to the WHO in May that year, the genuinely legitimate Korean state was justifiably qualified to acquire a due status of observer in the United Nations. Thus, its permanent UN observer office was opened in New York.

On top of this, the DPRK was admitted with unanimous approval to the non-alignment movement as the sole legitimate government representing the entire Korean people at its foreign ministers conference held in the Peruvian capital of Lima in 1975. The non-alignment movement at present has 95 member nations, nearly two-thirds of the total 151 UN member countries.

Now, Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK, has been an important scene of international politics, economic exchange, culture and sports.

So far, Pyongyang has hosted many foreign leaders of various countries including Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng, Yugoslave President Tito and Romanian President Ceausescu.

Last April, the 35th World Table Tennis Championships was held in the Korean capital with the participation of 75 national teams. Among them were American paddlers who became the first US sports delegation to visit the DPRK.

Among other things, when Socialist Korea celebrated its 30th founding anniversary, its green-covered modern capital was filled with 109 foreign congratulatory missions from 93 countries. Among them were Bangladesh President Rahman, Malagasy President Ratsiraka and Chinese Vice-Premier Deng Xiao-bing, Romanian and Tanzanian premiers, and General Secretary Carrillo of the Spanish Communist Party.

WORLDWIDE SUPPORT FOR KOREA REUNION

Today, the DPRK's consistent and sincere efforts for Korea's independent and peaceful reunification enjoy worldwide support.

The three principles of national reunification, the keynote of the July 4, 1972 north-south joint statement advanced by President Kim Il Sung, was unanimously supported at the 28th UNGA. What is more, the 30th UNGA adopted a pro-Pyongyang resolution on the "creation of favourable conditions for converting the armistice into a durable peace in Korea and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea."

The time is over when the Americans lorded it over the world organization in a vicious effort to get it adopt a resolution on Korea in their favour. contrary to the will of the Korean people represented by the DPRK Government.

Non-aligned countries as well as Socialist countries firmly side with Pyongyang in its efforts for national reunification. The Fifth Summit of Non-Aligned Countries held in Sri Lanka in August, 1976, in which the DPRK participated for the first time as a full-fledged member, adopted a resolution on making the US troops withdraw from south Korea and realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. Prior to this, the Third Summit held in Zambia in 1970, for the first time, adopted a declaration and a resolution supporting the three principles and the five-point policy of the DPRK Government for Korea's reunification. The last Sixth Summit in Cuba, too, took positive initiatives for the Korean cause.

In parallel, worldwide campaigns are being vigorously unfolded in support of Korea's reunification.

The First World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was held in the Belgian capital of Brussels in February, 1977 with the attendance of 256 delegates from about 70 countries and international organizations. It decided to form the Secretariat of the International Liaison Committee in Paris, in order to develop an international joint movement for the Korean cause on a permanent foundation.

The second world conference was held in Tokyo November last. Some 500 delegates participated in the meeting from 60 countries and 12 international organizations. Besides, Asian, Latin American and European regional solidarity meetings were held respectively in Damascus, Georgetown and Rome.

Especially, this year an international signature campaign for Korea's reunification is being briskly conducted in more than 40 countries in response to an appeal of the International Liaison Committee. It is reported that about 190 million signatures have already been collected in total. In Japan, a one-million signature collection campaign is successfully going on among people in all walks of life.

Among others, signatures have been given personally by Malagasy and Zambian presidents and premiers, General Secretary Berlinguer of the Italian Communist Party and other dignitaries in various foreign countries.

JUCHE ATTRACTS WORLD'S PEOPLE

The ever-strengthened international solidarity and friendship with the DPRK demonstrates the great vitality of its Juche-oriented foreign policy and reunification programme.

President Kim Il Sung said: "Our people's government is a Juche-based revolutionary government which we have chosen, set up and run for ourselves to suit the actual conditions of our country in keeping with the requirements of the Korean revolution and the desire of the working masses." (Speech at the First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly, December 15, 1977)

Today, the Juche idea attracts the world's people desirous of independent and creative human life completely free from every aspect of oppression and exploitation.

Reflecting the ardent desire of the times, the First International Seminar on the Juche Idea was held in Madagascar in September, 1976, under the personal initiative of Malagasy President Ratsiraka. Jucheologists participated in the seminar from 50 countries on the five continents. And the second international seminar was hosted by Pyongyang, the capital of the Juche-led Korea, in 1977 on the occasion of the 65th birthday of President Kim Il Sung, the ounder of the immortal Juche idea. The Pyongyang seminar was attended by Jucheologists from 73 countries and four international organizations.

April last, the inaugural congress of the International Institute of Jucheology was convened in Tokyo. The Japanese capital today becomes the world's centre of Juche studies, with the international institute set up here.

This year, New Delhi hosted the third international Juche seminar with the attendance of Jucheologists from 65 countries and four international organizations.

Libya's Sep. 1 Revolution

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) Sep. 1 in an editorial article titled "In the Land of Libya Where Revolution Has Won" stresses that the overthrow of the feudal dynasty and the victory of the revolution on September 1, 1969, was an important event of weighty significance in the history of the Libyan people.

It points out that since the victory of the revolution the courageous and industrious Libyan people, under the correct leadership of Moammer El Gaddafy, leader of the great Revolution of the First of September, have made big successes in the worthwhile struggle for defending the national independence and revolutionary gains and building an independent and prospering, new Libya, putting up the slogan of "people's revolution."

It goes on:

Pursuing the foreign policy of anti-imperialism, independence and non-alignment, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya supports the struggle of the oppressed peoples against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for freedom and independence. It also actively struggles to defend the dignity of the Arab nation and restore the national rights of the Palestinian people.

Our people highly appreciate the successes of the Libyan people in the endeavours for building a new independent life and firmly support their just struggle.

Both Korean and Libyan peoples courageously fought against imperialism and colonialism in the past and are now struggling side by side in the same ranks of the non-aligned movement to realize the cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Libyan people actively support our people's cause of national reunification in the international arena.

The Korean people who value the bonds of friendship with the Libyan people will always advance together with them in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence.

(KCNA)

Israeli Raid On Lebanon

Rodong Sinmun on September 4 carried a signed commentary denouncing the Zionists' escalation of aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

The commentary headlined "Aggressive Acts of Israel Must Be Stopped at Once" said that the ever intensified military attacks of the Israeli aggressors have created a grave situation in Lebanon and posed a new menace to peace and security in the Middle East.

The commentary said:

The brigandish aggressive acts of Israel are a hideous crime aimed at stifling the revolutionary cause of the Palestinian people and realising its expansionist design on the Lebanese territory.

Now Israel is conducting "scorched-earth operations" against the villages of Palestinian people, converting the "settlements" in the occupied areas into a military fortress and speeding up war preparations, while frantically reinforcing its aggression forces. This proves that it has not given up its aggressive design on the Middle East countries but is scheming to start a new criminal act.

Noting that Israel's aggression is being intensified in a more brutal way with the backing of the U.S. imperialists, the commentary says:

The Middle East question has not been solved in a fair way and the Palestinian people are undergoing immeasurable misfortunes and sufferings as the Zionists are stepping up the manoeuvres of aggression and war with the support of the U.S. imperialists.

The Zionists must stop the brigandish aggression and massacre and withdraw from the occupied Arab land at once.

The legitimate rights of the Palestinian people must be restored for a fair settlement of the Middle East question.

(KCNA)

NDP Leader Calls for Nationwide Anti-Pak Drive; Ignores Illegal Injunction

South Korean Opposition leader Kim Yong Sam said on Sep. 10 that he was initiating a national campaign to topple the Pak Jung Hi "regime" and urged Pak Jung Hi to step down.

He alleged that Pak Jung Hi's 18-year rule had brought only "out-and-out dictatorship and chronic corruption."

He vowed a strong campaign for a peaceful transfer of power by rallying all forces aspiring for the restoration of democracy.

He called on the country's armed forces to "faithfully fulfill their mission...to enable the people to live without fear," saying that the armed forces should exist for the sake of the state and people and not for a particular regime.

These remarks were made at a press conference at the headquarters of the New Democratic Party in protest against the Sep. 8 Seoul court illegal ruling removing him as NDP president.

He said at the press conference that he would not accept the court decision, saying political action of a party should not be subject to the deliberation of a civil court.

He also told that the court ruling was part of an "immoral political conspiracy" against him in retaliation for his activities seeking full democracy in south Korea.

The puppet Seoul civil court ruled earlier on Sep. 8 that the election of Kim Yong Sam as leader of the largest opposition party was invalid and ordered him deprived of his post as its president. The illegal injunction was sought by three disgruntled members of the NDP, actually friends of the Pak junta.

The court injunction means Kim Yong Sam be prevented from leading the NDP, pending a final hearing.

Four vice-presidents appointed by Kim Yong Sam were also to be barred from their posts as they were anti-"government" since Kim Yong Sam became NDP leader at a party convention May 30 this year.

A spokesman for Kim Yong Sam blamed the court action as wirepulled from the "government" and said his supporters would ignore the ruling.

Commenting on the court decision, ex-"presidential" candidate Kim Dae Jung on the same day said that the court ruling showed that the authorities are in a flurry. He added that the court decision merely came up as expected in this country where the independence of the judicature doesn't exist. The ruling, he said, seemed to be made by the authorities flustered in face of the well-supported sharp struggle of Kim Yong Sam since his assumption of the NDP president.

Students are always the first to break the ice

Photo: Students of Seoul National University held an anti-"government" demonstration last year, calling for the abolition of "yusin constitution" and for the overthrow of Pak "regime".

Y.H. Story by Reporter Choe Gyu Sik

As is already known, the Pak junta did violence to "national assemblymen" and reporters when its puppet policemen forcibly removed the women workers of the Y.H. Industrial Company who were staging a sit-in to protest against the layoffs.

The south Korean daily newspaper "Hanguk Ilbo" carried in its Aug. 14 issue a story by Choe Gyu Sik, a reporter who was taken to a police station.

Follows the story by Choe Gyu Sik:

In the 23-miniute police raid(according to a police announcement) which started at 2:30 a.m. early in the morning of Aug. 11, I was pushed around, beaten all over my body by policemen with their sticks and was forced into a bus.

I thought the bus was for reporters only. Looking around, I saw a spokesman of the New Democratic Party Pak Gwon Hum, assemblyman Pak Young Man before me, and knew that 22 persons, including myself, had been boarded into the bus. Among them were the vice-chairman of the Executive Board, directors and party members of the NDP.

About 10 other buses followed ours, into which were put together the women workers who had been removed from the headquarters of the NDP.

Each time a girl worker was forced into a bus, they shouted, "Aigo! (Oh!)" or "Help us!"

The face of Pak Gwon Hum, spokesman of the NDP was destroyed beyond recognition, and was covered with blood.

Other party members with blood stains on their bodies were shouting, "God damn police."

They said that they had been beaten by policemen with bricks and chairs as they remained in the office to protect their president Kim Yong Sam.

Some had injuries on their heads, others had their arm bones broken.

When I looked back, I saw policemen forcing two girl workers into a bus. Their clothes were torn to pieces. Apparently, they had fallen unconsciously.

The door of the bus was locked.

Waiting for the bus to start, I said to myself, "I told them that I am a reporter, and I showed them my press card."

At that moment, assemblyman Pak Young Man told the policemen to stop doing violence to him, saying that he was an assemblyman.

Given a blow by a policeman, he sat on a chair and fell silent. The air was so heavily laden with ominousness that even assemblymen shut their mouths.

In this way, we 22 people were taken to the Nandaemun(South Big Gate) Police Station. In front of the gate we were kept waiting for about two hours.

All I could do was to cry in my mind with minlged feelings of tragedy, despair, and pain.

At dawn around 4:30, policemen began to take seriously injured persons to a hospital one by one. After that we were allowed to get off the bus. Assemblyman Pak Yong Man crouched down on the steps in front of the police station and was trying to endure the pain on his chest tooth and nail.

When I got off the bus, I saw tears twinkling down the spokesman's cheeks.

Two days later after the incident, I collected my memory once again. I thought of the reality which made the women workers visit the headquarters of the NDP and made them decide to stage a sit-in; and of the limit of the governability of the administration. which had to use more than 2,000 policemen in order to remove about 200 young women workers.

Foreign Firms Intend to Withdraw from S. Korea

—Reports by JETRO, Bank of Japan—

A new economic crisis is looming in south Korea.

Structural inflation and recession has caused a large number of businesses to reduce on, to close or to discontinue their operations or to refuse to pay their employees wages. Financial difficulties are affecting not a particular company only but many leading enterprises in all the industries.

Under these circumstances, Japanese firms are reportedly considering their withdrawal from south Korea.

The Japanese daily "Nihon Keizai Shimbun(an influential financial paper)" revealed on Aug. 4 in its evening edition that more than half of the Japanese firms in the Masan Free Export Zone were ready to withdraw their investments from south Korea. The story was based on a report of the Japan External Trade Organization(JETRO). **(See gist of the report below)**

The Seoul office of the JETRO admitted in its recent secret report sent to Tokyo that a serious economic crisis was brewing in south Korea. The paper was entitled "Deteriorating South Korean Economy".

The economic development of south Korea, the paper noted, has many elements of uncertainty.

The JETRO study observed:

More than half of Japanese ventures in the Masan Free Export Zone have expressed their intention to withdraw from south Korea, if their assets are sold at reasonable prices. Circumspection will be required in the future dealings with south Korea. Even a big corporation has difficulty in raising funds. In case of import from south Korea, it is desirable to directly visit customers and make contracts, not depending only on correspondents and telex.

The research department of the Bank of Japan examined what was wrong with the recent south Korean economy in performance. Its report—"The Status of Progress in Industrialization in Korea: Centering the Recent Heavy Chemical Industry"—appeared in the July 27, 1979 "Overseas Economic Materials: Asian Materials No. 4."

It said:

Since the beginning of this year, the prices are rapidly going up. For example, the consumer prices in June rose 21.8%, compared with the same month of last year, similar to that of the first oil crisis in 1973. Therefore, the Pak Jung Hi "regime" set out in May this year to partially restrain investments in the heavy chemical industry as a part of the overall demand restriction of inflation policy in view of the aggravation of inflation. Korea lost much of its international competitiveness, because of a cost-push inflation.

A jump in labor cost, in particular, is depriving south Korea of its only international advantage: cheap labor power. Faced with a growing labor cost, some foreign firms seem to be withdrawing from there.

Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co., Ltd. is studying its withdrawal from joint ventures—Korea Electronics Co., Ltd. and Hanguk T.V. Tokyo Sanyo Electric Co., Ltd. reportedly withdrew its share of capital from Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. with a joint venture Samsung Group.

Indications are that the withdrawal of foreign firms is becoming a big problem in south Korea with its economic failure being felt more seriously.

However, the reported moves among some foreign concerns to withdraw from south Korea should never be confused with a stronger economic assistance to the Pak junta as provided by the Japanese government and monopolies.

The Aug. 21 issue of the south Korean daily "Chosun Ilbo" reported around 35.7% of foreign firms already withdrew from south Korea.

According to the south Korean "Economic Planning Board", 1,358 foreign firms advanced into south Korea from 1962 to the end of June this year attracted by low wages and tax incentives. Their combined investments amount to $ 1,399,060,000. Four hundred eighty-four firms among them took out home $341 million of their investments and then withdrew from there. They occupied 35.7% of all the foreign concerns, accounting for 24.4% of their whole investments. Eight hundred seventy-four foreign interests are still operating in south Korea, with their investments totalling $1,058 million. The Japanese represent 70% of the investments.

One of south Korea's largest *jeabol* (financial group), the Samhwa Group was reportedly placed under the joint control of banks from Aug. 30 when it practically went bankrupt. The banks include the Commercial Bank of Korea, Ltd.

Seventeen affiliated firms among 21 firms of the Samhwa Group (except Samhwa Co., Ltd.—Korea's General Traidng Company—, Chosun Silk Textile Co., Ltd. and Daehan Paper Board Co., Ltd.) and their real estates were for sale to pay their debts to banks. (Seoul Kyongjae Shinmun, Aug. 31)

The Samhwa Group is a 40-year old *jeabol* with over 30,000 employees. The Samhwa Group was close to dishonoring bills in June last. Though it received 8.8 billion won of relief funds from banks, its debts accumulated to banks reached 60 billion won except for those whose payment the Pak "regime" guaranteed.

As of May this year, 3,400 small- and medium- enterprises (22.8%) closed or discontinued their businesses and a growing number of firms have reduced their operations.

The July 27 issue of the south Korean daily "Chosun Ilbo" wrote in its editorial:

Prices are skyrocketing and the payments accounts are deteriorating as recession is deepening.

Firms are curtailing operations and firms are being closed down one after another. Unemployment men is growing rapidly. The lives of the wage earners are in danger because of their back wages.

Students in Taegu Hold Anti-"Gov't "Meets

Some 1,000 students held anti-"government" meetings and demonstrations on September 4 respectively at Kyongbuk University and Kyemyong College in Taegu, North Kyongsang Province.

They held campus meetings and demonstrations, scattering leaflets reading: "Pak Jung Hi, Step Down from Power," "Abolish the Yusin System" and "Withdraw Emergency Decrees."

A Jiji report from Seoul said that "the leaflets scattered at the university and college carried the same content, published as a joint statement of Kyongbuk University, Kyemyong College and Ryongnam University in the name of the 'Kyongbuk Students Council for Social Justice'."

The report added that a similar meeting could not be held at Ryongnam University in Kyongsan-up near Taegu, because the authorities were informed on it in advance.

The report said:

Some students of Kyemyong College jumped over the wall to a street and held a demonstration, shouting "probe into the cause of the death of a woman worker of the Y.H. Industrial Company."

The authorities sent riot police to put down the demonstration. But the students persistently resisted, throwing stones. Several were injured on both sides. More than 80 students were taken to the police station.

In November last year, too, a clash took place between students of Kyongbuk University and the police and a police car and a traffic police box were burned in Taegu, North Kyongsang Province.

On September 3 there was reportedly an anti-"government" meeting at Kangwon University in Chunchon.

Saying that the authorities are keeping a strict watch because such movements at local universities are expected to spread immediately to universities in Seoul as students are returning to schools with the opening of the second school-term, the report said that the fascist clique is seized with fear.

359th MAC Meet: DPRK Side Hits U.S.'s Mil. Provocations

KAESONG, Aug. 31 (KCNA)—The 395th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held on August 31 at Panmunjom at the proposal of our side.

At the meeting, our side lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against the ceaseless military provocations it has committed these days against us in the Demilitarized Zone in wanton violation of the armistice agreement and its subsequent agreements, while stepping up the new war provocation manoeuvres in an ever more undisguised way against the northern half of the Republic after cancelling the plan of the U.S. troop "pullout" from south Korea, and called the enemy side to account for these acts.

We cannot but direct deep attention to the fact that the enemy is perpetrating in a more vicious way military provocations against us in the Demilitarized Zone by mobilizing the south Korean army, while spurring on war preparations after taking the step of "freezing the troop pullout," the senior member of our side said with emphasis.

He noted that the number of violations of the armistice agreement and its subsequent agreements by the enemy side in the Demilitarized Zone, the MAC headquarters area and the Joint Security Area reached over 1,700 in the period from July 27 to August 26.

Citing concrete instances, he fully exposed the new war provocation manoeuvres desperately stepped up by the enemy these days.

The enemy sent an "SR-71" high-altitude reconnaissance plane on more than 20 occasions after the 393rd meeting of the Military Armistice Commission to spy on the northern half of the Republic and sends Guam-based "B 52" strategic bombers to south Korea regularly twice a week to stage a nuclear bomb dropping exercise for an attack on the northern half of the Republic from the sky.

The enemy turned over a battalion-size "Honest John" missiles to south Korea recently and supplied to south Korea new type weapons and combat equipment including various types of missiles worth 202.5 million dollars in 10 months of the fiscal 1979 and plans to deliver more weapons of latest type in the remaining period.

The south Korean authorities are also frantically stepping up war preparations, following the war policy of their masters.

We cannot but pay serious attention to the fact that enemy's military exercise is timed to coincide with the military exercise of the U.S. Seventh Fleet and U.S. marines in Okinawa, the largest one ever held since the war, and the military exercise of the Japanese air force, the senior member of our side said, and went on:

These facts show that the enemy is hard at work to knock into shape a triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea

The senior member of our side declared:

In orde to prevent a war and ensure peace in our country and achieve its reunification, the enemy's reckless provocations and war manoeuvres must be unconditionally discontinued without delay and the enemy's interferenee in the internal affairs of the Korean people and the U.S. troops' military occupation of south Korea be terminated.

The U.S.. imperialists must give up their aggressive design on Korea, stop anachronistic acts and immediately withdraw from south Korea, taking all their aggression forces.

Newsweek:

'Whole System Will Go Out of Joint'

"Newsweek," U.S. news magazine put in an article on the worsening economic situation in south Korea in its Aug. 28 issue under the title "Prices and Politics Stir South Korea."

Follows a gist of the article.

In downtown Seoul, gas stations close on weekends and movie houses have canceled morning performances. The city's new hotels are half empty, and throughout the country, companies are calling off employees' vacations or paring the perks of top executives. It's the energy crisis, Korean style, and a lot of people are worried. "It really hits the guts of everybody," says one Western diplomat in Seoul. "Ministers, the military, businessmen, the average person."

Politicians, especially President Park, are feeling the pinch more than most. The economic slowdown has focused unprecedented discontent of Park's regime. One newspaper cartoon showed a car careering recklessly through the Seoul streets. "Don't drive like this," pleaded the passenger. "You're driving this car the same way the government is running the country."

Last month, Park decreed a 59 per cent hike in petroleum prices, and a one-third jump in electricity rates. Inflation is running at nearly 24 per cent now, about twice the targeted rate. Korea is also under pressure from Washington to spend more on defense and, last week, sources disclosed that Park was considering a $500 million increase in military appropriations. That would divert 1 per cent of the GNP away from other services.

Chung Ju Yung, the head of the Federation of Korean Industries, has complained about high corporate taxes and other costs that, he said, make it difficult for Korean companies to retain their competitive edge abroad. Labor costs alone have risen at a rate of about 30 per cent a year since 1976.

Industry will have to pay a steep price for switching to suppliers abroad: higher unemployment. The EPB (Economic Planning Board) estimates that the jobless rate could rise from 3.2 to 5.2 per cent— a significant increase in a country with a stingy welfare system and no unemployment insurance. The goverment is trying to persuade firms to keep employees on the payroll, but that does nothing to solve the problems of another large group of discontented Koreans: university graduates in search of jobs. "If people suddenly feel that Pak is not delivering," warns an American diplomat in Seoul, "the whole system would go out of joint."

JETRO Report (Gist)

Follows a first part of English translation of report published by the Seoul office of the Japan External Trade Organization "JETRO":

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In the Republic of Korea, the financial situation of companies, as a whole, has begun to deteriorate because of a tight money policy in effect since last year and a stagnation in exports in 1979.

With the bankruptcy of the Yulsan Group Co. as a turning-point, the clearing house in Seoul found dishonored 0.11 percent of all the bills it handled in April, and 0.16 percent in May, the highest percentage since 1973. A significant number of news stories have been printed by the dailies on the bankruptcy, shutdown or discontinuation of businesses, and a curtailment of operations of companies.

In May, the Wonjin Rayon Co., one of the leading textile makers, with its liabilities exceeding 40 bil. *won* was placed under bank control. The Wonjin Rayon and its three subsidiary companies are to be auctioned. A listed company, the Ilsin Co. went down with its dishonored bills of over 200 mil. *won*. The Y.H. Trading Co., another leader in textile, went virtually bankrupt as it was disqualified for a trading company.

Even *zaibatsu*-affiliated companies are not free from such financial difficulty.

The Korea Silk Co. on May 29 received an emergency loan of 8 bil. *won* from the government to avoid default. Affiliated with it are twenty big or small subsidiary companies including a general merchant Samhwa Co. The dailies widely reported that the Taehan Electric Wire Co., one of biggest electronics makers, was relieved of a financial crisis by an emergency government loan totalling 10 bil. *won*.

The worsening financial difficulty is now affecting a wide range of industries, hitting *zaibatsu*-affiliated companies very hard. A possibility remains strong of a chain reaction of bankruptcy. The future course of events is to be seen.

REVISION OF LOAN SUPPORT

Companies in the Republic of Korea so far have attained a growth by means of institutional financing so that their financial situation is subject to change, depending on the government's financing policy.

In addition, in spite of their own fragile financial conditions, they lack an initiative to increase their own internal accumulation of capital needed to strengthen their structure. They have gone out of their way to pay a dividend on shares at the expense of their working funds.

To take the examples of the respective dividend proportions of the Samhwa Co. and the Taehan Electric Wire. Co. which have obtained emergency loans. The Samhwa figures were 136.3 percent in 1977 and 78.9 percent in 1978, and the Taehan figures, 11.7 percent in 1977 and 70.5 percent in 1978. These funds are available again by stockholders to their companies in a form of high-interest private loans.

A key factor in such state of affairs is a wide-spread diversion of export-supporting loans to other sections for profit-taking.

The following profit-taking methods are urged: They obtain an export-supporting loan (at interest of 9 percent a year), and place those funds in the call market or use them as operating funds. Sometimes, they spend the thus-obtained funds in speculating on goods, land or buildings.

Such diversion is in contravention of the terms of export financing and contributes to soaring inflation. The government withdrew traders' licenses from those companies which have flagrantly violated the financing conditions for export loan. Steps also were taken to revise the lending methods.

Under the old export financing system, presentation is automatically extended only with the L.C., D.A. and D.P. The accounts are settled in principle ex post facto. It is also the case with loans for storing export-related raw materials.

But this system made it increasingly possible to divert preferential financing to other purposes for the two reasons:

The share of heavy industrial goods in exports rose increased (to 3.7 percent in 1978) and D.A. and D.P. accounted for a greater proportion of trade settlements (10.2 percent in 1978).

1) Any kind of dealing between the head office and the branch office of a given company were qualified for export financing;

2) The adoption of local L.C. system made the loan period for such contracters shorter than the authorized period and to utilize that gap to make up for their working funds:

3) As the actual linkage of L.C. with the founds needed for the storage of raw materials becomes all the more difficult to determine with the increase of the number of commodities involved, a preferencial loan is easily converted to speculation.

The funds thus diverted are believed to reach a colossal amount. For example, in case of the Samhwa Co., the sum reportedly stood at 12 bil. won.

As above-mentioned, the export financing system has functioned as an big profit-maker for companies. Therefore, it is no accident that a drastic change in that system has decreased the profits for the borrowing companies.

CAUSE OF EXPORT SLUMP

Next, let's examine the present status of export performance.

Judging from statistics, Korea's exports have returned to normal: During a January-May period, the volume of exports reached $5,495 mil., up 18.1 percent from the same period of last year. But, most of them represent the shipment of goods ordered last year, and a dominant view is that it will be difficult to receive new orders.

Especially, a serious slump in textile—comprises over 30 percent of exports—will certainly spread to other industries, making it difficult to achieve the 1979 target of $15.5 bil. of exports, up 21.8 percent from the previous year.

A gloomy prospect of exports results from a visible decline in the international competitiveness of Korean companies as caused by sharply increased world prices for the raw materials and a steep rise in wages, and is attributable to restrictions on imports imposed by the U.S. and other countries.

This year, the prices of export-related raw materials had already recorded a 30-60 percent increase over last year, a direct cause of a sharp increase in the cost of export goods.

TEXTILE

Textile is the worst-affected industry.

Major textile makers such as the above-mentioned Korea Silk Co. have gone bankrupt in succession.

According to the recently-published "Present Situation of Textile-Exporting Companies," 37 of over 200 member comapnies of the Korea Apparel Exports Traders Association had withdrawn from the export market because of bankruptcy and for other reaons.

Their breakdown are: 7 companies went bankrupt by default; 3 were dissolved; 6 were placed under bank control; and 1 was driven out of business. By the end of May, 20 companies exported nothing.

Many members of the Sweater Exporters Association and Knittwears Exporters Association become insolvent.

Textile plants in Taegu, a city of textile, reported their rate of operations as follows:

	Jan.1979	Apr.1979
fabric	88.1%	83%
silks	87.5%	84%
knitted goods	78%	71%
velvet	78%	75%
dyeing	70%	51%

In addition, textile mills in Kurodong, Pupyong and Inchon industrial complexes near Seoul reduced their operation at the average rate expected to reach 60 percent by the end of this year.

Furthermore, in Pusan area, it is reported that 9 companies including the Korea Apparel Co. had suspended or discontinued their operations.

Their main reasons are said to be as follows: 1) The price of P.C. a yard jumped from 48 cents in Jan. 1978 to 65 cents; 2) The wages rose over 30 percent; 3) A shortage of funds caused by a tight money policy; 4) Export incidental cost exceeded 15 percent of FBO cost (8 percent in Hongkong); 5) The orderes received in the second half of year declined in value by 50 percent from the same period last year.

In the context of recession-plagued textile, inventories of drapery expanded and merchandises of acryl, nylon, and polyestel are soon to be affected.

In all, definite signs are developing that the downward curve of textile industry will continue at a rate greater than predicted. Given the gloomy outlook, more companies will face shutdown or discontinuation of business.

ELECTRONICS

Electronics industry faces unprecedented difficulties.

Their exports are stagnant, because of the second energy crisis after the disturbance in Iran; and demand is declining because of a domestic smaller consumption movement. A tight money policy-caused financial difficulty has further been compounded as most of electronics firms have yet to complete the depreciation for their large-scale production facilities.

As a planned export leader plants are now capable of producing 1.3 mil. color TV sets every year thanks to a 100 bil. *won* investment. During Feburuary 1979—June 1980 period the number of TV sets allowed to be exported to the U.S. is a mere 300,000 because of an import quota, although, that country is the biggest buyer of Korean-made TV sets.

Those TV plants are said to be operating at under 20 percent of their capacity.

Therefore, TV manufacturers firmly requested the governpent to immediately OK the earliest color TV broadcasting. The authorities find themselves in trouble because they have called for energy reduction, but color TV sets consume larger amount of electricity than black-and-white TV sets.

The diffusion rate of black-and-white TV sets is over 90 percent, and demand is virtually nil.

Consumers hesitate to buy electric home appliances including air-conditioners or refrigeraters because of an increase in electricy rates, and demand is weakening. As a result, most companies are forced to reduce their operations. That reduced operation has a direct impact on subcontracting parts makers.

Moreover, a serious problem has arisen in the settlement of bills, because the period for receivable bills was postponed from three months to six months.

Among petty parts makers some already suspended their operations.

Though big companies conducted their investments, even running subsidiary companies, utilizing the above-mentioned institutions.

However, today when that financing has been reduced, those companies have had their financial conditions deteriorate. It is subcontractors that bear the brant of the recession. This is how a chain reaction happened. **(To be continued)**

Boxing Championships of Friendly Armies Held in DPRK

Boxing Championships of Friendly Armies was held between August 30 to September 2 at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium, according to a KCNA report.

The championships was participated in by more than 50 top-notch members of the boxing teams of the Romanian People's Army, the Hungarian People's Army, the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Cuban Revolutionary Army, the Polish People's Army, the Soviet Army and the Korean People's Army.

A closing ceremony was held after the final matches on September 2.

Eleven gold medals, 11 silver medals, and bronze medals were awarded at the closing ceremony.

Members of the boxing team of the Korean People's Army carried off 4 gold medals, 4 silver medals and one bronze medal by displaying a staunch fighting spirit and high skill.

Li Byong Uk, Yo Ryon Sik, Chong Jo Ung and Chang Bong Mun won gold medals, Ryu Bun Hwa, Kim Ik Su, Chi Yong Chol and Chong Myong Song silver medals and Choe Sung Jun a bronze medal.

A technical prize was awarded to Yo Ryon Sik of the boxing team of the Korean People's Army who displayed noble sportsmanship and excellent skill at the championships and fighting spirit prizes were awarded to Ivan Protivnak of the boxing team of the Czechoslovak People's Army, B.V. Kolikov of the boxing team of the Soviet Army, Grigoras Mihai of the boxing team of the Romanian People's Army and Alfonso Semanat of the boxing team of the Cuban Revolutionary Army.

Follow the winners at the championships:

48 KG Li Byong Uk (boxing team of the Korean People's Army)
51 KG Yo Ryon Sik (boxing team of the Korean People's Army)
54 KG Wawrzyniak Miroslaw (boxing team of the Polish People's Army)
57 KG Chong Jo Ung (boxing team of the Korean People's Army)
60 KG Livadaru Florian (boxing team of the Romanian People's Army)
63.5 KG E. A. Kotov (boxing team of the Soviet Army)
67 KG Danyi Jeno (boxing team of the Hungarian People's Army)
71 KG A.P. Rukach (boxing team of the Soviet Army)
75 KG Chang Bong Mun (boxing team of the Korean People's Army)
81 KG Waldo Quintana (boxing team of the Cuban Revolutionary Army)
OVER 81 KG
Robento Gomez (boxing team of the Cuban Revolutionary Army)

The number of medals won by the boxing teams of the participating countries is as follows:

	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE	TOTAL
KOREA	4	4	1	9
CUBA	2	4	3	9
USSR	2	1	4	7
ROMANIA	1	1	3	5
HUNGARY	1	0	4	5
POLAND	1	0	1	2
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	0	1	3	4

News Dispatch from Pyongyang

Aug. 24

• So Jong Guk, Ambassador of the DPRK to Nepal, paid a farewell call on Nepalese King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva.

• Kang Su Myong, newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the People's Republic of Mozambique, presented his credentials to Mozambican President Samora Moises Machel.

• An agreement on air service between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the Republic of Rwanda was signed.

• Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, Prime Minister of Guyana, met the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Yang Hyong Sop on a visit to Guyana to attend the Third Congress of the People's National Congress of Guyana.

Referring to the policy of the WPK for national reunification, he stressed: The People's National Congress and Government of Guyana fully support the stand of the DPRK.

Aug. 25

• France Albert Rene, President of the Republic of Seychelles, met Chong Nam Ho, Ambassador of the DPRK to Seychelles.

Aug. 28

• Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam arrived in Havana by special plane to attend the foreign ministers' conference which will precede the Sixth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries.

• A protocol of the meeting on border railway transport between the DPRK and China for 1979 was signed.

• A government friendship delegation of the DPRK headed by Vice-Premier Kong Jin Tae left Pyongyang for Libya by plane.

•A delegation of the New Zealand-the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Association headed by William Edward Willmot, chairman of its national committee, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

• A delegation of the Zimbabwe African National Union headed by Simon Vengai Muzenda, its vice-president, arrived in Pyongyang by plane at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

• A delegation of the Council of Journalists of Romania headed by Nicolae Simionescu, Member of the Council and Director of the weekly "Agricultura Socialista," arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Aug. 29

• Rim Gi Taek, newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to Jamaica, paid a courtesy call on Michael Manley, Prime Minister of Jamaica.

Saying that he would continue to support the policy of national reunification put forward by President Kim Il Sung, the Prime Minister hoped that the reunification of Korea would be realized at an early date.

• A government trade delegation of the DPRK headed by Choe Jong Gun, Minister of Foreign Trade, left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to Algeria and Iraq.

Aug. 31

• A delegation of the DPRK headed by Premier Li Jong Ok left Pyongyang by special plane to attend the Sixth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries to be held in Havana, Cuba.

• Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and madame returned to Pyongyang by special plane after concluding his visit to the People's Republic of China.

• A government friendship delegation of the DPRK headed by Vice-Premier Kong Jin Tae arrived in Tarabulus for a visit to Libya.

(KCNA)

Korean's Experience in 1923 Great Kanto Earthquake

I Saw a "Hell"

Fifty-six years have passed since the great earthquake jolted the Kanto area of Japan on September 1, 1923.

At that time, more than 6,000 Korean residents in Japan were killed by the Japanese imperialist army, police and vigilante corps in various parts of the Kanto area, including Tokyo.

On September 1,1923, the Japanese imperialists proclaimed a "marshal law" as soon as the earthquake occurred. They spread false rumors that "Groups of Koreans are setting fire to houses," that "Koreans have thrown poison into wells," and that "Koreans have risen in a riot and are looting." In the evening on the same day, they went to the length of ordering to "Kill Koreans."

Following is the experience of a Korean compatriot who was living in Kanda, Tokyo, at the time when the Great Kanto Earthquake occurred.

In 1923, at the age of 16, I was living at Manseibashi in Kanda, Tokyo. I came to Japan to study while working. By day I worked at a subway construction site and at night I attended the Korean Students' Hall in Kanda.

I ran a cleaning shop with other two Korean students whom I came to know at the Korean Students' Hall.

We committed our business to a Japanese worker. Small amounts of profits from our business went to our tuition fees. It was in the daytime on September 1. All of a sudden, the earth shook. It seemed as if heaven and earth had been turned upside down.

I was seized with fear as it was the first earthquake that I experienced.

When I returned to the cleaning shop after calming myself, my friends were already there. But the Japanese worker had escaped somewhere. In this situation, aftershocks continued. I felt as if I were aboard a ship.

My friends ran away to the outside, saying "Things have come to a pretty pass. It is dangerous here." I was about to follow them. At the very moment, the proprietor of the next-door liquor shop held me, saying "Where are you going? It is rather dangerous to go outside. Come to my house." This separated my fate from the fate of the other two friends.

On the second floor of that house, there were two eight-mat rooms, a six-mat room, a 4.5-mat room, a water closet and a washroom.

The master showed me into an eight-mat room, saying, "Please use this room for the time." When it got dark, the atmosphere of the outside became very strange. Many people went back and forth in front of the house, crying in turn.

They cried "Koreans have thrown poison into wells." "Kill Koreans." I doubted my ears. That was an unbelievable event. I felt really sad.

The proprietor, seized with panic, ran up to the second floor.

"The worst has occurred. Don't look outside. Never attract the attention of others," said the proprietor. He also said, "In the daytime it is all right, but if people enter your room while you are sleeping, you can't escape, so hide yourself in the wall closet." I passed a sleepless night in the wall closet.

It was about noon the next day when massacres started. Vigilante corps, armed with knives and clubs in hand, began to kill Koreans at random.

It was 3 o'clock the same day. Suddenly I heard a scream of a woman, together with a shout, "Korean!"

When I looked out with utmost care, I saw a woman in her 40's in a white Korean dress and a girl about 15 years old being run after by a self-defense corps. They were a mother and her daughter. They were running toward where I was, hand in hand.

A man stood before them, kicked the woman in her shin with his foot. The mother and the daughter fell flat on the ground.

"Ah! Help me," the woman cried at the top of her voice. A man who was frantically running after them, captured the woman. He said "Don't cry annoyingly" and forced her to open her mouth. He thrust a knife into her mouth. The sound of "Puke!" was her last moment. Blood gushed out like a jet of water.

Not content with the brutal killing of the woman, they attacked the girl. They clubbed the girl to death, though she had already lost her consciousness, shocked by her mother's miserable death.

Such a scene cannot be aptly described by the word "hell."

I trembled with anger and fear. The vigilante corps stabbed and clubbed people to death with strange facial expressions and strange shouts, calling them "Koreans."

Korean killed in this way numbered 15, counting only those whose killing I witnessed. A week later, I could manage to go outside. First of all, I went to my cleaning shop to find it seriously damaged.

People said to me "The cleaning shop was attacked by vigilante corps, as it was owned by three Korean students."

I went to Ueno, Asakusa and Hukagawa to find my friends. There were many Koreans' bodies here and there on the streets. The streets was really turned into shambles. I could see now Korean people were massacred in various parts of the Kanto area.

Most Korean people who were wandering about in the streets after the Great Kanto Earthquake, were killed in this way.

My friends must have been killed in such a way, as I haven't heard of them since.

I can never forget the miseries of Koreans at that time, although it is already 56 years since then. At that time, I keenly felt the sadness of a homeless man.

At a time when the Japanese imperialists are invading south Korea and are committing an outrage, these experiences cannot be buried as bygones.

The nature of the imperialist, whose job is invasion and plunder will never change.

Japanese imperialists killed Koreans at random when the Great Kanto Earthquake took place.

Brief Korean History (29)

People's Struggle against Armed Attacks by U.S., France

The U.S. imperialists were the first capitalist aggressors that made an armed attack on Korea.

Already in the 1840's, the U.S. repeatedly discussed invasion plans against Korea in Congress and later frequently sent its ships to the coastal waters of Korea in search of a chance of Korean invasion.

In the summer of 1866, the U.S. pirate ship General Sherman intruded into the Taedong-gang River. The aim of the U.S. invaders was not only to steal money and valuables from the tombs of Korean kings around Pyongyang but also to pave the way to aggressive trade with Korea and ultimately to turn Korea into its colony and military base for Asian invasion.

When the U.S. aggressors knew that they could not achieve their aim because of strong popular resistance, they demanded 1,000 *sok* of rice and huge amounts of gold, silver and *jinseng* in exchange for their withdrawal.

But this demand was rejected. The U.S. aggressors attacked sailing ships, set fire to villages on the bank of the river, killed 13 persons and raped women. These atrocities committed by the U.S. aggressors made the Korean people burn with anger. The Korean people, led by Kim Ung U, the grandfather of President Kim Il Sung, rose in a struggle against the U.S. invaders. On September 2, 1866, the U.S. pirate ship General Sherman was sunk near Yanggak Island.

During the period from February to March, 1866, French aggressors embarked upon the invasion of Korea, saying that French missionaries in Korea had been killed.

On September 20, 1866, a fleet of three French ships intruded into the waters near Mulchi Island, south of Kanghwa Island and went up the Han River, heading for Seoul. Sensing a national crisis in this invasion, the Korean people rose in a struggle against the French invaders. Frightened by the resistance of the Korean military-men and people, the French fleet retreated to Mulchi Island and then fled away on October 3 to reinforce the fleet.

Later, on October 13, French aggressors aboard seven ships, more than 2,500 men strong, intruded again into the waters near Mulchi Island. The aggressors' army started landing on Kanghwa Island on October 14 and repeated looting and slaughtering the Korean people.

On October 18 the aggressors' army demanded that the feudal government compensate for the murder of French missionaries, punish the ministers concerned and conclude an unequal commercial treaty. Angered by this, the Korean people organized volunteers' armies and strongly resisted the French invaders. Thus, the French aggressors on November 18 retreated completely.

In 1868, 100 American gangsters headed by Denkins, a staff member of the Shanghai consulate, intruded into Toksan county, Chungchong Province, and excavated the tomb of Namyongun, the father of Taewongun, the then highest representative of the Korean feudal government, to steal his body. It was their aim to compel Korea to accept an unequal treaty in exchange of the corpse. However, their brigandish act met with the resistance of the people in this area.

In May 1871, another U.S. fleet of five warships, equipped with 85 guns, and carrying 1,230 sailors intruded into Kanghwa Island, under the command of Low, the then U.S. resident minister in Ching, and Rodgers, the then Commander of the U.S. Asian Fleet. The U.S. aggressors demanded conclusion of an unequal treaty in compensation for "damage" done in the General Sherman incident.

The Korean soldiers and people fought the invaders valiantly. Their firm will to struggle can be seen in the stone monuments then erected in many parts of the country.

These epitaphs read: "Refusal to fight Western barbarians' invasion means reconciliation; advocacy of peace negotiation means country-selling."

Korean artillerymen fired into the enemy's warships which had penetrated into the Han River and beat them back. Soldiers in the Chojijin and Kwangsongjin fortresses on Kangwha Island inflicted massive casualties upon the invading enemies and completely routed them.

The Korean people's struggle against U.S. and French armed attacks from the 1860's through the 1870's was of great historical significance from the following points:

First, the Korean people saved their fatherland from the danger of becoming foreign capitalists' colony and defended the independence of the country and dignity of the nation.

Second, through the struggle, the Korean nation was awakened and encouraged other Asian peoples in their struggle against foreign capitalists' invasion.

Third, the victory of this anti-invasion struggle accelerated the development of a bourgeois national movement which was emerging in the course of the struggle.

(To be continued)

Korean Paintings

"A Summer Hut at the Foot of a Mountain" by Sim Sa Jong (17th~19th centuries)

World Bulletin

● The property of former dictator Somoza and his lackeys is being nationalized in Nicaragua.

● An agreement on cooperation in various fields between the Philippines and Thailand was concluded.

● An Algerian paper refuted the smear campaign of the West against the non-aligned movement.

● The defence ministers of the African frontline states, in their recent statement, declared that they would take joint defence measures to counter the racists' provocations.

● Benin and Algeria signed a protocol to strengthen cooperation in the domains of economy, culture and transport.

● Nigeria and Benin concluded an agreement on strengthening cooperation in economy.

● The crewmen of the diesel engine ship "Maikan" belonging to the Dunai Steamship Company of the USSR recently carried out their assignments of the 10th Five-Year Plan.

● Four thousand and nine hundred wells were sunk in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, during the first seven months of this year. This is equal to the number of wells dug over the past six years.

● The Prime Minister of Guyana and political personages of Guinea-Bissau and Indonesia recently called for strengthenintg the unity and solidarity of the non-aligned countries.

● A new coal mine and a new power station have been commissioned recently in China.

● Chinese Vice-Premiers Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China Deng Yingchao met Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and madame and arranged a luncheon in their honour in Beijing on Aug. 30.

● A group of coastal countries which had attended the U.N. Conference on Sea Laws, in its recent statement, denounced the unreasonable U.S. assertion for 3 mile territorial waters right.

● Mauritania decided to withdraw its troops from West Sahara. (KCNA)

Visit to Monumental Edifice in Korea (19)

Wangjaesan Revolutionary Museum

The Wangjaesan Revolutionary Museum is located 4 km away from the railway station of Onsong City, North Hamgyong Province. It was built in October, 1975. The people of the DPRK built the museum out of their earnest desire to hand down to posterity for ever the revolutionary history made by President Kim Il Sung and his immortal achievements.

The President advanced a concrete policy for the development of the Korean revolution from a Juche ideological position at a meeting held on March 11, 1933, at Wangjaesan, North Hamgyong Province, where the museum is located. The Wangjaesan Meeting was a historic meeting, which played an important role in developing the Korean revolution on to a higher stage. The museum is named after the historic Wangjaesan Meeting.

This museum with a floor space of 8,500 square metres, consists of a front hall, 15 rooms and a panoramic hall. It has lots of materials concerning Korea's revolutionary history from 1930 to the early months of 1940.

In rooms No. 1 and No. 2 are exhibited many data on President's activities in the early days of the Korean revolution and data on the founding of the People's Revolutionary Army. In room No. 3 are exhibited materials about guerrilla bases and the revolutionary army's advance from China to Korea.

Rooms No. 4 and No. 5 display data which show how the President established the people's revolutionary government in the guerrilla base, and how he strengthened the revolutionary forces in those days. The highlight of the museum is the panoramic hall where there are pictures showing people's struggle to support the bases of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army. The 11th room vividly shows preparations made for founding a party and for forming an anti-Japanese united front according to the President's Juche policy. There are also various materials which show in detail the development of the Korean revolution after the guerrilla base was moved to Mt. Paekdu and after the anti-Japnanese armed strugle was expanded to the whole of Korea.

The Wangjaesan Revolutionary Museum is a palace for the Korean people to study the revolutionary history of the President.

(To be continued)

Children in DPRK

"Swimming"

They are kindergarten age children. Every kindergarten in the DPRK is equipped with an indoor pool in which they can swim and play in all seasons.

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